guan affairs, says:

Business Notices JANUARY, 1858.
[New Year's Address of the Box Tox Gazette W YEAR'S ADDRESS OF THE BOX TOX GAZ Welcome, with heart and hand and tongue, The New Year graceful, sweet, and young: Let our bosannahs shake Heaven's gate, Which, opening, sends us FIFTY EIGHT! Old Fifty-Seven was drear and cold. Chuck-full or rows, and short of gold; But eagerly and glad we walt The brighter hope of Firty-Eight. Suspended banks and daily crimes Evinced the presence of "hard times Mayor Wood, so much abused of late May take his case in Firty-Eight. And TIEMANN, too, our chosen mare, Though now his laurels fresh he went Will have to trot some fester galt Before he's done with FIFTY-EIGHT. Our hero. Walker, who was given "Particular fits" in Fifty Seven, Another lease of power will date From "Fort San Carlos," FIFTY-EIGHT. And Watker—he of Kansas fame— Who's learning now the Freesoll game May win some tricks, or small or great Within thy circle, FIFTY-EIGHT. Poor John McKron-wee his hap!
Mustitude no more of Federal pap;
Some others, too, may share his fate
Before the ispee of Firty-Light. But what care we for themes like these, Securely seated at our case, And glaceing round with eye elate On SMITHS' new stock for FIFTY-ESCHT. To SMITH the poet's song is given In Fifty-Eight as Fifty-Seven; For richer styles and goods await The earliest dawn of FIFTY-EIGHT. Yes. Coars of which Bess Brummel's ghost Even in the other world may boast, While Chesterfield hymns long and late SMITHS' PAN'S and VESTS in FIFTY-EIGHT. The third of these Marmoreal Stores Which form the pride of Gotham's shores, In Fifty-Seven we did create— We'll add THREE MORE In FIFTY-EIGHT. And never cease till day by day, From Labrador to far Rathay, From Maine to Florida, all round, SMITRS' PALACES bedeck the ground. Then welcome, welcome, FIFTY EIGHY, Descending from Heaven's open gate;

Descending from Heaven's open gate;
And belp us till all homen kith
Are clothed by the GREAT BROTHERS SMITH SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothi Varerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 149 Fulton et., New York. OUR NEW WINTER DRESS HAT is now ready

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER's SEWING MACHIBES, for their own use or for a charitable society connected with their respective churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to

for sale at our counter. LEARY & Co., Leaders and Intro rs of Fashion Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway, New

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, New-York. WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMOND RINGS.
And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much geo. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

THE GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE.

It curtails the dector's vocation and feest. Or sixter,

Give one to your wife, to your sweetheart, or sixter,

To shield her from pain and from wasting disease,

"The better than bleeding, or bolns, or blister.

There could be no more suitable present to a lady than a Groven

Baker Skwing Machine. Be advised, then, we husbacks and
fathers, if ye value the health of the ladies of your family. Call

at No. 425 Broadway, and examine them.

> HAPPY NEW YEAR, 1858.—Ladies, we wish you all a happy New Year, and return you our sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage unsulfested toward us for the past year. Hoping, by strict attention to business and selling good articles at moderate prices, to merit a continuance of your tayor, with respect,

J. B. Miller & Co., No. 337 Canal st. SEWING MACHINE FOR \$26, — The LADIES'
SEWING MACHINE is the best in every respect to
family use ever invented. They are warranted to give satisfact
anally use ever invented. They are warranted to give satisfact
from PRATT'S Patent Office, No. 577 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning acting, Preserving and Restoring the Hair.

Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers aroughout the world.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING Co.'s BEWING MACHINES, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.
"We prefer the Wisseler & Wilson Sewing Machine for family
[N. Y. Tribune.

CROUP, RHEUMATISM, SORE THROATS, COUGHS, &c., are immediately cured by Dr. Tonias's wonderful YERRITAR LINIMENT, or no pay. Sold by all the Druggiats. B.000 certificates again be seen at the Depot, No. 36 Courtlandt at.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

New York Daily Tribunc.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. TO CURRENPONDENTS.

TO CURRENPONDENTS.

In sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the mame of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

No notice can be taken of annaymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the mame and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune and the Hard Times Our aggregate cash receipts for subscriptions and

advertising for the week ending Jan. 2 are as follows;
 Daily
 \$5,621 10

 Weekly
 17,833 10

 Semi-Weekly
 3,045 32

During the corresponding week of last year we received \$26,200 62, leaving a small balance of \$354 90 in favor of this year, notwithstanding the severity of

New-Year's day fell upon delightful weather, and was celebrated very generally through all the Northern and Middle States. In Canada, there was a snow storm.

Up to the hour of going to press, there were no signs of the Collins steamship Atlantic at Sandy Hook.

The new State officers of New-York appeared at Albany and took their several places on New-Year's Day. The Legislature will meet to-morrow. Proofs of the Governor's Message will be furnished in advance to the press in the principal cities.

Gen. Walker's fillibusters have arrived at Norfolk. Two have died, and one has been arrested for grand larceny. Some of them have been allowed to go ashore on their parole. A great pro-Walker meeting was held at Mobile on Saturday night.

The Governor of New Jersey has respited Donnelly for one week, that being the longest time allowed by the law.

Gen. Scott is in Washington, attending to the details of the Utah war.

Mr. Buchanan's organ of yesterday has an article condemnatory of the Walker fillibustering expedition, and applauding the breaking of it up, though evading the question of the propriety of the means. The President will stand by his Message on this

matter, and will therefore practically sustain Com.

Paulding.

The Niagars arrived at Halifax on Saturday, with in age later news from Europe. There had decline of one cent per pound in cotton. Cons. is for account were quoted at 921 @921. There is nothing later from India. The Bank of France had reduced its rate of interest to six per cent. Several important failures were announced. The English money market was said to be gradually actting easier. At Hamburg affairs had begun to improve, but the commercial crisis continued very severe in the north of Europe. The Government of Sweden had proposed to borrow 12,000 960 o of thalers to assist the merchants. It was st throughout Spanish America that nobody but a nathat a general ampeaty for newspaper de-

be proclaimed in France on New-Year's day. Further unsuccessful attempts had been made to launch the Levisthan, and it had been postponed without day.

To-day Daniel F. Tiemann takes the place of Fernando Wood, a change for which all good men have reason to be devoutly thankful. But let not the people be too sanguine in their expectations of entire release from the system of wickedness and corruption which Wood has developed into such remarkable perfection. It must not be forgotten that at the last election the Democrats elected ten out of the seventeen Aldermen, and that a considerable number of these ten have been the tried and fast friends of Fernando Wood; that in the Board of Ceuncilmen, consisting of twentyfour members, the Democrats have the very large proportion of nineteen, and here, too, are some of Wood's most obsequious and zealous supporters. If questions of city government, of expenses and taxation, are still to be, as they have too long been, decided by partisan votes, the Democrats are strong enough upon all occasions to nullify every measure which may be proposed by Mayor Tiemann or his friends in the Commen Council. Of the Aldermen, however, we are led to believe that a number of those elected as Democrats are of the old fashion school, and on all important occasions

will be most likely to act with the Mayor. It should also be remembered that the new charter preserves some of the most objectionable features of its predecessor by depriving the Mayor of proper power over several important departments of the city government which ought to be made dependent upon him. For these reasons nobody ought to fancy that the municipal administration is now perfect, or that there will be no further need for very earnest efforts on the part of honest citizens to secure economy and honesty in our affairs. We have made an auspicious beginning in the expulsion of Fernando Wood; but it must be followed up with energy hereafter, if the movement is to prove of any extensive and permanent

The clash of arms in Kansas is the fit interlude to the struggle about to be renewed in Congress. Hitherto, "bleeding Kansas" has been the butt of Democratic ridicule, the signal for barroom shouts and horse-shed guffaws. Now, when reports of bloody collisions rapidly chase each other over the wires, and when jousts in Congress wherein neither Republicans nor Secessionists take part, but in which the champions on both sides are National and even Northern Democrats, the laugh is evidently on the wrong side of many a capacious mouth. Though the Republicans in both Houses maintain a studied silence, the struggle proceeds none the less absorbingly, and Kansas is still the gage of battle.

The politicians by trade have all along underestimated the earnestness of the People in the Even to this hour, we note absurd complaints of "intermeddling" by Aid Societies, Emi gration Societies, and other Northern organizations, in the affairs of Kansas. That is to say: Those living elsewhere than in Kansas, who nevertheless desired to see her come into the Union a Free State, are blamed for having devoted efforts and means to insure that result! So Southern men are blamed for having contributed of their substance to bind Kansas to the Slave Power. Yet in so far as these efforts were legal and peaceful, they were not only natural but inevitable. Thousands who are this day bona fide citizens of Kansas would never have been drawn thither but for their interest in the triumph of Free or Slave Labor in that embryo State. Other thousands, who were unable to migrate thither, have encouraged others to go, and have aided the emigration according to their ability. Vainly do politicians rail at this manifestation of interest in the destiny of Labor in Kansas by citizens of other States, for the interest exists, and its manifestation cannot be suppressed. While the issue remains undecided, the interest must continue to deepen or widen.

In vain do the politicians, sitting in conclave, conclude that the interest of this or that party will be promoted by having the Slavery article in a cer tain proposed Constitution voted up or voted down. The People instinctively say, "We care nothing for "your party, or any party; we are for or against Slavery-decidedly in earnest on that point, and shall vote as we believe and feel." So the vote is taken, and the most adroit schemings of the politicians go for naught. The people instinctively realize that the politicians' game is one quite subordinate in real importance to the topic on which they are hopelessly divided.

Most preposterous of all is the clamor of the politicians over the alleged continuance of "agitation;" for these same politicians, and not the settlers of Kansas, are responsible for this very protracted agitation whereof they complain. It was not by the inhabitants of Kansas that Reeder, Geary, Walker and Stanton have been successively divested of power. Not by residents of Kansas have Lawrence, Leavenworth and Osawatamie successively been ravaged. It was not their fault that their State was not admitted into the Union by the last Congress. Had their prayer for such admission been promptly granted, Kansas would have ceased months ago to be either a theater or a subject of agitation. They were kept out by the Slave Power and its allies, who have held them in subjection ever since. With what reason does he who has his foot on another's neck call to that other to cease "agitation"?

One thing only is needed to quiet Kansas-her Admission into the Union under a Constitution which is her free choice. Stop all quibbling and pettifogging as to the conclusiveness of an election from which the great body of her peoplefor reasons to them most satisfactory-stand aloof, and let the known will of the majority prevail. That will put a speedy end to agitation-and nothing but that. Let the Biglers, Brights and Buchanans stop goading Kansas by acts of flagrant injustice and usurpation, and her "bleeding" will soon be

ended. Thus, and not otherwise.

The doctrine set up by the fillibuster party of the action of races, that some races are born to be is and other designed by nature to be masters. . to weans original with them. It has existed se countries of Spanish America which the ousters now propose to Americanize, for three centuries or more; that is to say, ever since the Spanish conquest. It is this very doctrine which for centuries formed the basis of the Spanish rule. and which now in those countries forms the platform of the aristocratic or legitimatist party-occasionally stigmatized by their opponents as Serviles.

From the time of the Spanish conquest downward

to the outbreak of the Spanish American revolu-

tions, of which the first movements made their ap-

pearance less than half a century ago, it was held

tive born Spaniard was capable of exercising political functions, while even in the domain of industry these same Spanish-born adventurers monopolized all the most lucrative positions. The legitimatist or aristocratic party of the present day would invest all of Spanish blood with this claim of natural and rightful superiority formerly confixed to those of Spanish birth. But while thus enlarging the political circle it is still inclined to treat Indians and negroes and those of the mixed race, except in cases where the Spanish blood so far predominates that they are able to pass for white, as unfit for the higher positions of society and destined by nature for an inferior and servile

What is called in the Spanish American States the Democratic party, is made up almost entirely of those classes thus sought to be degraded-Indians. negroes, or men having a greater or less portion of Indian or negro blood in their veins, who, under the standard of the rights of man, have banded themselves together to claim an equality before the law with the descendants of the ancient Spanish conquerors.

One might think, from this statement of the case, that our Slavery-extending fill busters, who hold so zealously to the superiority of the white race and the exclusive right of that race to govern, would have all their sympathies aroused on behalf of this legitimatist or white man's party of Spanish America. Or, if they consider even the white creoles of those countries a degraded and exhausted race, and go the length of the old expelled Spaniards, in holding that nobody but persons born out of those countries are fit to govern them, even in that case there seems a strange inconsistency in their siding with the Democratic party-of Nicaragua for instancemade up as that party is of Indians, negroes and mixed castes, and having for its bond of union and the aim of its operations the overthrow of the doctrine that only white men are fit to govern.

Walker and his fillibusters, in going to Nicaragua as the allies and abettors of the Democratic party of that country as against the aristocrats and legitimatists, can only be compared to the wolves in the fable, who put themselves forward to be appointed guardians of the sheep-fold. They are willing to assist these miscellaneous Democrats to a temporary triumph over their white fellow-citizens, in the expectation of presently stepping in and lording it over all alike. And indeed, if we are to accept their theory as the true one, then the tropical regions of the world are incapable of propagating a race of men of any color fit to develop their resources or to maintain them in the position of civilized States. That the white race deteriorates in the tropics is an admitted fact. Indeed, according to the fillibuster organ, the white race has sunk in Spanish America almost or quite to the level of the Indian and the negro, and a fresh infusion of new blood has become absolutely necessary. But suppose that process to go on successfully, still it could only stave off the evil for a short time. These new North American conquerors would be succeeded by a degenerate progeny, as the old Spanish conquerors have been, and before long it would be necessary to Americanize those countries over again by means of new invasions from the North. It is very much to be doubted, however, whether in these times they will be found either so easy or so rich a conquest as in the times of Cortez and Pizarro.

On Saturday the friends of Mayor Wood made a last desperate effort to secure that ten thousand dollars. A call was got up for a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen, and messengers ran all over town begging members to sign it; but after several hours of hard work, he reported only eight names where thirty-one were required; only eight of the forty-three Democrats in the Board cared enough for their chief to assist in the pretty farce of holding an illegal meeting. It is said that they will try to get up a meeting this morning, under the idea that they hold office until noon; but they will probably fail in this also, and the ten thousand dollars will pass over, subject to the new order of things.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Vom Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

Gen. Scott arrived here last night. Messrs. Niblack, Foley, English and Gregg of Indiana, heretofore for the Lecompton Constitution, are backing out since the adoption of the Slavery clause. Messrs. Bright and Fitch stand firm for Lecompton.

Advices from Indiana render it propable that the Democratic State Convention, to be held on the 8th, will repudiate them to save the party at home. The New-York Democratic members are all for

Lecompton, notwithstanding the Slavery clause. The adoption of the Slavery clause has strengthened the Lecompton Constitution with the South Americans in Congress, and spoiled the plans of the moderate Democrats for compromising the matter.

Mr. Stevens of Ga., Chairman of the Committee on Territories, means to report Kansas and Minnesota in one bill, and try to drive it through by the previous question without going into Committee of the Whole. There will be warm work in the House on Monday, and many traps will be sprung. Every Republican should be in his seat. From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1858.

The Union has a significant article on Paulding and Walker. It repeats the declarations of the President's Message on fillibustering. Fillibustering expeditions are deprecated as unlawful, wrong intrinsically, and disgraceful to the character of the country. It says: "The breaking up of the · Walker expedition was the result contemplated by the instructions of the Government, however much the mode and manner of interruption may have been in conflict with Capt. Paulding's instructions or the strict rules of international 'law." It alludes to the substantial advantage to the character and lawful objects of the country from Capt. Paulding's set, and indicates that he will not be harshly dealt with.

Stringfellow, of Kansas notoriety, arrived here last night. He denounces the Lecompton Constitution as an imposition. It is too gross an outrage even for him.

Gen. Houston will announce Senator Rusk's death in the Senate to-morrow.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

Brevet Col. Harvey Brown, of the 2d Artillery, has been ordered, with the companies and officers in his command, to immediately proceed to the organization of a school for artillery practice at Fort Monroe, Virginia, of which he is appointed commandant.

A weekly mail having been established by the Post-

master-General, from Leavenworth to Fort Kearney, the mail between that point and Fort Laramie will be transmitted by the commandant at Fort Kearney, and between Fort Laramie and the nearest station to the troops for Utah by the commandant of Fort Laramie

as near as possible.

These mails are to be semi-mouthly, leaving on the Ten of the most reliable and experienced of the Delaware and Shawnee, or civilized Indians, with fifty mules and four light wagons, will perform the service. Washington, Jan. 3, 1858. The Union of this morning, in speaking of Nicara

guan affairs, says:

"It is quite clear that the breaking up of Walker's expedition was the very result contemplated by his previous instructions, however much the mode and manner of the interruption may have been in conflict with either Com. Paulding's instructions or the strict rules of international law. It is not probable that those instructions contemplated the landing of our forces on the soil of Nicaragua, but it is not probable either that the Government of Nicaragua will complain of the aggression."

ther that the Government of Acadagua, okain of the aggression."

It also says the policy of the President, as enunci-ted in Message, will undoubtedly be pursued rel-tive to Nicaragua, but is non-committal in regard to the view of the Administration on Com. Paulding s

Gen. Walker was serenaded last night.

The New State Officers. The new State officers took possession of their offices

The Best State appoints Samuel W. Morton The Secretary of State appoints Samuel W. Morton of Oneida as his Deputy; A. N. Wakefield of Otsego Chief Clerk; Charles W. Ward of New-York, Deiderick Millers, jr. of Seneca, George A. Harrison of New-York, and John Lenskey of Kings, Clerks.

Gov. King has made no appointment for Auditor, and will not at present. and will not at present.

Walker Meeting in Mobile.

Mostiff, Saturday, Jan. 2, 188s.

A great Nicaragua indiguation meeting was held to night, at which resolutions were passed censuring the Administration, and demanding Walker's restoration and the repeal of the neutrality laws. Many prominent Democrats were present and made speeches. The Walker Expedition.

Some of General Walker's officers are ashore on parole. Private Thomas Donehue of Brooklyn died last night. Private Peter Oakes died on the voyage. Adjutant Biles has been arrested for grand lanceny, committed in Philadelphia. Mrs. Buttrick and three children are among the prisoners. The officers and crew of the Saratoga are in good health.

U. S. Sloop-of-War Saratoga.

NORFOLK, Friday, Jan. 1, 1838.

The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, with Gen.
Walker's men, arrived at Hampton Reads to-day.

All were well.

Nonfolk, Saturdyy, Jan. 2, 1858.

The Saratoga came up to the naval anchorage this morning. The disposition of Walker's men in regard to their arrest is not known.

New-Year's Day in Washington. New-Year's Day in Washington.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

The day, "yesterday, was splendid, and one of general enjoyment here. The President's reception was crowded from 11 to 12 o'clock by the Corps Diplematique and distinguished citizens; then, for two hours, by plain democracy. The Cabinet received company, but without refreshments. Vice-President Breckenridge and Speaker Or received the congratulations of their numerous friends. In the rich satoons of Senators Davis, Bigler, Slidell and Pugh were spread ample refreshments for the crowds of friends who called. Col. Benton was not forgotten in the general rejoicing; hundreds paid their respects to the venerable statesman. The day passed off without accident.

New-Year's Day in Boston. Boston, Friday, Jan. 1, 1838.

There is very little observance of New-Year's Day here; business goes on as usual. The new City Library was inaugurated, with interesting ceremonies.

The Case of Donnelly, &c.

At the special request of Donnelly, &C.

At the special request of Donnelly, Governor Newell has changed the day of his execution from the 8th to the 13th of January, the longest period under the Constitution of New-Jersey to which it could be deved by the action of the Governor.

Considerable excitement was caused this morning in the Park Street Presbyterian Church. Soon after the services had commenced, an old rentleman was ab-

she l'ark Street Presbyterian Church. Soon after the services had contaenced, an old gentleman was ob-served to be sinking in his pew. The members rushed to his assistance, but he had died from disease of the heart. His name was Joseph H. Lynn, and he resided in Windham, Morris County, being here, on a in Windham, Morris County, being here on a visit.

The Canada Elections-Weather.

Torrosto, Friday, Jan. 1, 1858.

The greater portion of the elections are over. Mr.

Morrison, candidate for Receiver-General, was defeated yesterday. This makes the third Cabinet Minister defeated in Upper Canada. The opposition are gaining ground.

There is but little snow as yet. The great bulk of wheat here is being held back on account of the bad state of the roads. Partial relief to the present hard

times is expected when it moves forward.

Congressional Nomination.

Bo-ros, Friday, Jan. 1, 1858.

Daniel W. Gooch of Melrose was nominated by the Republicans to-day, to represent the VIIth District, in place of Mr. Banks. George Osbern has been nomi-

The Boston Free City-Library.

Boston, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

The spacious and elegant building erected on Royston street, for the Boston Free City-Library, was dedicated yesterday afternoon with interesting coromonies. Hon, Edward Everett, Hon, Robert C. Winthrop, and Mayor Rice, were among the speakers.

The Case of Mr. Tuckerman. New-Haves, Cone., Friday, Jan. 1, 1858.

It is stated that there will be no preliminary examination of Mr. Tuckerman, charged with robbing the

mails, to-morrow, and that probably there will not be New-Year's Day in Boston.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 1, 1858.

There is very little observance of New-Year's Day here; business goes on as usual. The new City Library was inaugurated with interesting ceremonies.

Daniel W. Gooch of Melrose was nominated by the Rambhings today. Republicans to-day, to represent the Seventh District in place of Mr. Banks.

The Steamship Magnolia.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3, 1858.

The steamship Magnolia, which put in here in distress on Saturday, was bound for Berwick's Bay.

Texas. She was out in a gale from the 25th to the 30th ult. Her damages are, however, slight, and in will require but a few days to repair them.

The Canada Outward Bound. HALIFAN, Friday, Jan. 1, 1858. The R. M. steamer Canada arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and sailed again at 3. She was detained on the passage here from Boston by heavy gales. The weather here is clear and the wind westerly.

Loss of the Bark Sam Slick. Bosros, Jan. 3, 1858.
The American bark Sam Slick, from Boston, fo

ndon, put into St. Michaels (Azores), on the 4th ult., iking. The crew cut away her masts, and threw

the cargo overboard, and were obliged ultimately to abandon her. She was also accidentally set on fire. She lies on the rocks four niles west of St. Michaels, a total loss. The crew were saved. The Brig Nameaug.

Norrolk, Jan. 3, 1858.

The brig Nameaug, Capt. Rogers, from New-York for Pensacola, with brick, was dismasted off Cape Henry, 25th ult., and has arrived here leaky.

The Weather. Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

It snowed here nearly all day yesterday. To-day the weather is fine and mild and clear. The thermometer stands at 29° above zero.

Quebec, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

The weather is cloudy here and the wind west. At Lower Town, the thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning was at 17° above zero: at Upper Town at the same time it was 11° above.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

REPORTED AMNESTY IN FRANCE.

The Monetary Crisis .-- More Failures.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONSOLS-DECLINE IN COTTON.

Launch of the Leviathan Postponed sine die.

[BY THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINES, OFFICE NO. 21 WALL STREET.] Halifax, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858. The Royal Mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Wickham, from Liverpool at about 10:30 a, m. of Saturday, the

19th ultime, arrived at this port at 12:30 a. m. to-day The Collins steamship Atlantic, from New-York on Saturday, Dec. 5, arrived out at 3:30 p. m. of the

16th nlt. The Nisgara reports, Dec. 30, at 5:45 p. m., Cape Race bearing N., distant two miles, fired two rockets and one blue light, and threw overboard the dispatches for the New-York Associated Press. [The news yach was probably not at her station on the 30th, her re-

pairs having hardly been completed.-Rep.] Jan. 1, at 6 p. m., passed the steamship Canada, hence for Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the Money market on the 16th there was a further decided tendency toward relaxation among the discount houses, and selected bills were readily negotiated from \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 9 per cent. The demand at the Bank was very light. The funds were buoyant, owing to the continued influx of gold to the Bank, and a consequent expectation of a speedy reduction in the rate of discount. GREAT BRITAIN.

on the 17th inst. there was a feeling of increased confidence and a rise in the funds under the influence of the Atlantic's news and specie, money was in good supply and the applications at the Bank light.

The suspension was announced of Wm. Cheshorough

The important firm of Schulte & Schemman, largey engaged in the metal trade in Hamburg, have sus

pended.

James Holmes of Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer, has suspended for £35,000.

The official statement of the affairs of the Western Bank of Scotland show liabilities of over £8,900,000 sterling, and a deficiency of over £300,000.

On Friday, the 13th, the Stock market further advanced, and closed buoyantly.

Telegraphic advices from Hamburg reported a further considerable improvement in financial affairs.

W. J. Poweil & Son of London, in the Manchester trade, have suspended with heavy liabilities.

Operations were resumed upon the Leviathan on the lefth, but with the most tremendous pressure, the vessel was only moved about three feet, when the work was suspended sine die; no less than three hydraulic rams, one powerful arab or windlass, and the double chains which drag the vessel toward the river, having been all burst and broken. The Times thinks that half the hydraulic presses will be required to overcome the difficulties. the difficulties.

the difficulties.

Admiral Sir F. Beaufort is dead. A special dispatch of the East India Company had confirmed the grant of a pension of £1,000 a year to Gen. Wilson, and £500 a year each to Lady Neil and Mrs. Nicholson.

Gen. Havelock is gazetted to the Colonelcy of the Third Venignent.

Another panels meeting has been held in London.

The latest step in British Reform agitation is the presentation to Lord Palmerston of a memorial very influentially signed in favor of a special representation in Parliament of the educated classes.

An Imperial decree amounces that foreign brandles are to be subjected, on importation into France, to a duty of 20 france per hectolitre of pure alcohol.

It was rumored in Paris that the Emperor intended o remit a portion of the punishment incurred by the Presse, and that a general amnesty for press offenses would appear in the Moniteur on New-Year's day. It was also said that a decree of exile which exists against Gens. Bedeau and Changarnier is to be repealed.

to six per cent for all descriptions of bills. Additional confidence was inspired by this, and the Funds closed on the 18th at 67f.20.

It was stated that instructions had been sent to the French Minister in China to cooperate effectively with Lord Elgin and the English naval and military

BELGIUM.

SPAIN.

An amnesty for political offenses in the Trans-Atlantic possessions of Spain has been granted.

A meeting of the Cortes was postponed till January 10, when the Queen will open the session in person.

SARDINIA.

The Legislative session opened at Turin on the 14th.

The King, in his speech, hoped for cordial cooperation in the development of liberal principles which are the immovable base of the national policy, and, referring to the continued interruption of relations with Austria said that the civil and commercial intercourse of the two countries was not in the least affected thereby.

A Berlin dispatch says that diplomatic relations will probably be soor resumed between Prussia and Switzerland.

RUSSIA. The Berlin correspondent of The London Time

the engineers and machinery that were to have been employed in the raising of the vessels sunk at Sevastopoi, have returned to Constantinople. The said vessels are reported by the divers to be so thoroughly buried in mud and earth, that any raising them is out of the question; the difficulties and expense of doing to being estimated to exceed the probable proceeds o

portant victory over the Tcherkesses. A great num-ber of them were killed, and a large number of their villages burned.

NORWAY.

The commercial crisis in Norway continued very severe. Two delegates from the Government had gone to Hamburg with money to support the firms there whose failures would be prejudicial to Norwegian commerce.

SWEDEN.

DENMARK. The Bank of Denmark has advanced nearly twimillions of france to a house charged to maintain relations between the banks in Germany and Denmark.

TURKEY.

The Paris Patrie says that the Ottoman Minister is about to bring the question of occupation of Perim by England before the representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople. Lord Stratford de Redeliffe had at last quitted Constantinople, and was at Vienna.

THE VERY LATEST. By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

be very favorable, and it shows a further increase of £1,381,366 in the stock of bullion. Both the bullion and reserve, even supposing two millions of over issue

to be deducted from the latter, are now higher than in April last, when the rate of discount was only 64

per cent.

In the Stock Exchange the supply of money is abundant, and in the Discount market the best paper can be readily negotiated at from SI to 9 per cent.

At the Bank the demand continues limited, and the resources of the establishment are augmenting with resources of the establishment are augmenting with At the bank the establishment are augmenting with such rapidity that a reduction from the maximum rate of ten per cent seems hardly likely to be delayed beyond Thursday next. At Hamburg the crisis appears likely to be partially subsiding, the rate of discount for short having failen to six per cent. About £132,000 of gold of various sorts were taken to the bank to-day, beside about £40,000 in sovereigns from America, sof £100,000 in sovereigns from America, sof £100,000 in sovereigns from Ireland. A very large benount is also expected to be delivered to-morrow. The precise amount of specie to be shipped for the East on the 20th is £357,277, of which £16,494 is gold and the remainder silver.

Yesterday the bilb were returned of Dray & Co., engineers and agricultural implement makers.

The Times City attele gives a list of the principal suspensions announced in Loudon since the beginning of October. The number is 55, and the liabilities are estimated at £15,000,000 or £16,000,000. The liabilities of the house suspended in the Pro-

The liabilities of the houses suspended in the Provinces are computed at £55,000,000, at a very moderate calculation, but this includes the debts of five banks, amounting to £23,000,000. The total is £50,-

Occ. Occ.

The Daily News (City article) says a considerable fall in the value of money is evidently impending. Speculation is increasing in the stock markets. The funds to-day were very buoyant. English, Canadian, Indian and other Railway shares were in active speculative demand, in many cases at considerably advanced rates. Now that the more prominent stocks have experienced so important a rise, the speculators are eagerly turning their attention to a variety of securities which have hitherto been neglected. All the markets closed with a favorable appearance, in anticipation of favorable bank returns. At the Bank of England to day the demand was again only moderate, while large sums fall due there from day to day. In the op-a market the signs of returning case are unmistakable. Good bills are currently discounted at 91 per cent. Choice paper is done at 91 and 9 per cent, and in exceptional cases transactions take place as low as 82 per cent. We know of one instance in which two months bills were done at 81 per cent, and of another in which a large firm have discounted their customers' bills at 8 per cent. The Daily News (City article) says a considerable in which a large firm have discounted their customers

bills at 8 per cent.

The latter are, of course, exceptional rules, but we quote them because they denote the tendency of the market. A reduction in the Bank rate is evidently at hand. A very large amount of money is seeking employment in the Stock Exchange and loans on Government Securities, but the highest rates obtainable are 5 to 6 per cent for short periods.

It is stated that the liabilities of Jonathan Hills &

It is stated that the distance of the state of the state

London was establish.

A memorial has been presented to Lord Palmerston, praying him to make provision for granting of suffrage to certain classes by vitue of their educational acquirements. The memorial is signed by the Archhishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Oxfurd, several noblemen, and a large number of gentlemen connected with the Universities.

M. Verhagen, a distinguished Liberal, has been elected President of the Belgian Legislature. A mederate course of action is expected from the victorious Liberals.

Liberals.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week as 28,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were on speculation, and 1,200 for export. Prices were 4d. 40 in lower on all qualities, and particularly for these copy holders of which were pressing on the market. Friday's sales were 5,000 bales, including 1,600 on speculation and for export, the crassed loosing quiet, though with a rather better demand than provides ynother 6,000 might be 1,000 might be COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

2. Corn firm; Mixel, 33 (33) 6, 1 chow, 39 (33) 6, 187 (33) 7. (33) 8.

Liverrool Provision Markett.—Messrs Bigliand, Athya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., James McHenry and others quote Beef heavy and irregular. Pork dall, Bacon dall and slightly lower. Lard heavy and tominal. Tallow quiet. Butchers', 51, 362. Cheese advanced 2, 25;

Liverrool Produce Mairett.—The Brokers and other Circulars report Ashes quiet. Pots, 33; Pearis, 346. Sugar dall and 6d.21 I lower. Molasses generally unchanged. Coffee quiet. Rice heavy and slightly lower: Carolina. 12/36/14/8. For Tes quotations were barely maintained. Rosin dail at 3,1694/ for common, 8/210/ for medium, and 146 for fine. Cod Oil, 28/26/24/7, Sperm Oil, £70, Linced Oil dail at 50, Spirits Turpetting firm at 30, 251/. Querctraoy Bark slow of asis, but price sunstreed.

LONDON MONEY MARKET .- Messrs. Baring Brothers

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Messrs. Baring Brothers note the money market slightly sesier. Bar Silver, 5-1). Dolers, 5-0-1. Eagles, 78-2). Consols for account closed at 25/2/220. The bullon in the Bark of England had morroset 41/32/220. LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Buring Brothers report Breadstrys quiet; White Wheat, 46/2-49. Red, 42/2-46. Flow, 74/2-20. London Marketts.—Messrs. Buring Brothers reject. Flow, 24/2-20. London Marketts.—The White Wheat, 46/2-46. Red, 42/2-46. London Marketts.—London Marketts.—The White Wheat and England morning at 26 for both Rulls and Bars. Sucan dull and declined 64/2-71. Coffee quiet. The interference of the declined for the first decl

HAVEE MARKET-For the week onding Dec. 16, indusive. Corrox duit and all qualities considerably lower-sales of the week, 3,000 bules. Stock, 75,000 bules. New-Drienns Tres Ordinaire 856. Breadstuffs quiet. Assessed 18, Cepter steady. Provisions duit and nominal. Rich heavy and nominal. Sugar heavy. Oils—Nothing doing. What.

AMERICAN SECURITIES .- Messrs. Baring Brothers AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. Baring Brothers report the market generally quiet. State Stocks were held firmly, but in the absence of sales quotations are nominal. Messrs. Bell & Co. report generally a limited business at previous rates. U. S. Sixes of 1877 and 8, 10/2019; Maryland Fives, Bonds, 88 259; Massachusetts Fives, Bonds, 88 259; Pennsylvania Fives, 71973; Pennsylvania Fives, 8180, 80 262; Virginia Fives, 180, 80 262; Pennsylvania Fives, 180, 80 262; Virginia Sixes, 180, 80 262; Virginia Sixes, 180, 80 262; Virginia Sixes, 180, 80 262; Virginia Fives, 180, 80 262; Pennsylvania Fives, 180, 50 262; Pennsylvania Central Eights of 189, 75 27; do. Shares, 30 262; do. Sevens, 90 252; Frie Railroad Shares, 140 17; do. 32 Mige, Bonds, 67 269; do. Sinking Fund, 40245; Penns, Central Sixes, 18 Mig., 41943.

The London papers of Friday report the following ales on the 7th; Illinois Central Sixes, 18 Mig., 41943.

The London papers of Friday report the following ales on the 7th; Illinois Central Sixes, 18 Mig., 81943 discount; Illinois Central Fall-road 2d Mortgage Bonds, 82).

Passengers.

Capt. Dennis, lady and child, Mrs. Corbett and daughter, Mrs. Louri and lady, Mrs. Mourchet, Mrs. Fielding, child and infant; Miss Ash, Mrs. Ash, Capt. Williams, Mrs. Partous, Messra, Huster, Niarland, Fielding, Smith, Hulterman, Rentor, Means, Marwick, Mencke, Bouvel Similair, Smith, Barron, Heath, Joseph, Canevero, Taffe, Coddy, Harrison, Wikinson, Woife (3), Turner, Grant, Thery, Elia, Elizabeth.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858. The Niagara sailed for Boston at 4 a. m., and her mails will be due in New-York at 6 o'clock on Mon-day morning. Weather cloudy and calm.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara, from Liverpool via Halifax, was signaled from Highland Light (Cape Cod) at 12:45 p. m., and reached her dock at East Boston at about 5 o'clock this evening. The mails for the South were forwarded by to-night's train, which left here at 8 p. m., and will be due in New-York at 1 o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning.

There is nothing of importance in the English papers to hand in addition to the Halifax dispatch.

Foreign Trade of Boston. Boston, Jan. 3, 1858. Imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for

week ending Jan. 1, 1858;
 Dry Goods
 \$31,231
 Segar
 \$31,833

 Hides and Skins
 71,321
 Figs and Raisins
 19,344

 Reitpeter
 96,492
 Copper Ore
 21,742

 Gunnles
 29,380
 Other afticles
 133,838

 Linseed
 77,040
 Wood
 82,271
 Total
 \$564,237

 Corresponding week in 1857
 964,302
 964,302
 964,302
 \$100.665

Accidental Deaths.

New-HAVES, Friday, Jan. 1, 1853.
Theodore Starr, only son of George Starr, jr., of Danbury, aged 18 years, while skating on a pond in this town this morning, broke through the ice and was drowned. He was a worthy and well educated young James Benjamin, son of Deacon Everard Benjamin,

was killed this afternoon by being crushed by an en-gine turning a corner of George street. He was a promising young man.

Mr. Joseph E. Brown, Governor of Georgia, having vetoed a bill to legalize the suspension of specie payments by the banks, The Chronicle and Sentinel of Augusta says that when the question (which was very current before the late election) of "Who is Brown?" is asked now, even the Democrats who elected him unhesitatingly respond, "A d-d fool." The Chronicle and Sentinel also declares that it makes this remark "in no spirit of disparagement."

NEWSPAPER CHANGE .- The Hamilton Banner aniounces, that in consequence of a change of proprietorship, the publication of that paper has been suspended. To-day the first number of a new paper will be issued from the same office, to be called The Times.

The following failures were announced: Edward

The following failures were announced: Edward Smith, wool stapler, of London, with large liabilities, and Saalielät Brothers, woolen manufacturers, of Leeds, with liabilities of £200,000.

Mr. Jewdall, of Leeds, a very extensive operator in wools, was reported to be in temporary difficulty, but not actually suspended.

At Hamburg the rate of discount had receded to 9 per cent.

On the 17th inst. there was a feeling of increased

supply and the applications at the Bank light.

The suspension was announced of Wm. Chesborough & Son of Bradford, one of the largest woolen firms in Yorkshire. Their liabilities are not stated.

The Dartford and Gravesend Bank has also stopped, with liabilities of not more than £20,000.

The burgesses of Hamburg lave authorized a new loan, thereby making the amount of loans contracted for about forty millions of francs. The rate of discount there had further receded to 7 and 9 per cent.

The important firm of Schulte & Schemman, large.

James Holmes of Kidderminster, carpet manufac

Another public meeting in favor of reform for India

pealed.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discoun

The Belgian Legislature commenced its session on the 15th ultimo without any formality. Prince de Ligne was appointed President of the Senate. It was officially announced to the Representatives that the Duchess of Brabant was in an interesting condition. In the Hague in the Second Chamber, a resolution in favor of the abolition of the Usury Law was adopted, after an important debate.

PRUSSIA.

ays:
"The American brig Silver Keys, having on board
that were to have been

*Alvage."
A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces an im

A number of new and important failures are reported in Sweden. Government had proposed to borrow 12,000,000 thalers to assist the merchants.

LONDON. Saturday Morning. The Times City article says the Funds opened with great steadiness this morning, and experienced before the close of business a further advance of one-quarter per cent. The Bank return was expected to